REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,096.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 67 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 35 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 1 0 |
| Second do. | ,, 2 8 |
| Third do. | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 3 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding lines | ,, 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

| Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | Fm. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANGALORE, W. Symes | 2063 | 500 | 18th—Southampton. |
| LOMBARDY, E. M. Gillson | 2723 | 450 | 25th—Suez, &c. |
| | | | Feb. |
| THIBET, C. H. Eastty | 2593 | 400 | 1st—Southampton. |
| HINDOSTAN, N. Reekell | 3113 | 600 | 8th—Suez, &c. |
| KRIVA, J. D. Gaby | 2469 | 450 | 15th—Southampton. |
| ZAMBESI, G. F. Cates | 2421 | 370 | 22d—Suez, &c. |
| | | | March. |
| AUSTRALIA, J. S. Murray | 3648 | 600 | 1st—Southampton. |
| VENETIA, W. C. Angove | 2726 | 450 | 8th—Suez, &c. |
| INDUS, N. Stewart | 3478 | 500 | 15th—Southampton. |
| TEHERAN, A. H. Johnson | 2589 | 400 | 22d—Suez, &c. |
| SURAT, G. C. Burne | 3142 | 530 | 29th—Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA (1,832 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain J. C. Gregor, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

### FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,402 Tons gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first and second class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

Rates of Passage are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Liverpool | £50 |
| 2nd ,, do. | £30 |
| 1st ,, Suez | £30 |

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

### STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

*Every Tuesday, until further Notice.*

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 19th January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rumea. | Vingorla. |
| Ratnagherry. | Goa Panjim. |
| Jaytapore. | Carwar. |
| Malwan. | |

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. PELAYO are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th January 1875.

NOTICE.—Captain A. VAN NORDON of the Ship STUART HAHNEMANN, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT Contracted by his CREW while the ship is in harbour, or for European General Hospital Expenses unless by his written order.

A. VAN NORDON, Master,
Ship Stuart Hahnemann.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ERLKING, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to our respective goods

o claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Erlking.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Household Furniture, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Cawasjee Nanabhoy Davur, Esq., is postponed until further notice.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GENUINE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockery ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., at Bandora Hill.

Early in February, messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Bandora Hill, the property belonging to Major-General MacGowan, proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and catalogues will be published.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of valuable Landed Property in Doongree Jooso Souza Row near the Jacksonia Mosque.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Morarjee Cullianjee, executor of the last will and testament of the late Cullianjee Hansraj, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Rajabai, wife of Sha Roychund Deepchund, the undermentioned valuable property:—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Doongree Jooso Souza Row, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 403 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Dewjee Parsee, on the west by the said Doongree Jooso Souza Row, on the west by a passage belonging to the house of Hubull Ebram, and on the south by a passage belonging to the house of Lakvoorbai, widow of Medee Ruttoojee Roopjee, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 966 and 1362, and are assessed under No. 51.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Doctor Cursetjee Framjee Khory, Trustee and Administrator of the late Framjee Merwanjee Setna, deceased:

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or shop standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor under No. 48, containing by admeasurement 173 7/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by the house of Framjee Dossbhoy Mama, on or towards the West by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on or towards the North by the house of Manockjee Merwanjee Setna, and on or towards the South by the house of Furdoonjee Framjee Setna; and the said property are now in the occupation of Framjee Bhicajee Sons.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1875.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
26 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial | £ 4 14 0 |
| Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped | 6 6 0 |
| In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra. | |

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. | 12 12 0 |
| Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes | 21 0 0 |

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case | 18 18 0 |
| Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case | 27 6 0 |

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

TO LET, a comfortable furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Could be had with immediate possession till the end of May. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a completely well-furnished BUNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill, formerly in the occupation of the late Dr. Ward. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

VALENTINES,
A CHOICE SELECTION
ON SALE BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—MAILS from SAN FRANCISCO of the 14th November, and YOKOHAMA of the 17th December, for India by the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company's Steam Ship JAPAN, were totally lost when that vessel was destroyed by fire at sea on the night of the 17th December last between Yokohama and Hongkong.

C. STEURT, Post Master.

Dated, 15th January 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the HALF-YEAR ending 31st December 1874 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January 1875.

BY ORDER OF THE PONDICHERRY COURT.

AUCTION SALE at PONDICHERRY on the 10th February 1875 of a STEAM SPINNING and WEAVING MANUFACTORY with large Compound, measuring 7 Cawnies, 4 Dwelling-houses, Godowns, &c., &c.

For particulars apply to Monsieur LEON GUERRE or to Monsieur REYNAUD, Solicitors in charge of the Sale.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A BATCH of 140 HORSES expected positively to arrive next week at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE. They have been specially selected for Bombay Mare Troopers, Harness, Roadsters, and comprise first class Horses, such as Rvers, Chargers, Hunters and several well-matched pairs for Carriages.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

Bombay, 16th January 1875.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN SCIENCE.

Two Scholarships in Science have been founded at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London:—

1. An Open Scholarship of the value of £100, tenable for one year, to be competed for in September. The subjects of examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology. The successful candidate will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in October next.

2. A Preliminary Scientific Scholarship of the value of £50, tenable for one year, to be competed for in October next by Students of the Hospital of less than six months' standing. The subjects of examination are identical with those of the Open Scholarship.

For further particulars and syllabus of subjects, application may be made personally or by letter to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

THE BOMBAY MANURE AND CHEMICAL WORKS CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST CLASS MANURES, including Superphosphate of Lime, and special compounds for Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Sugar-cane, &c. Also GARDEN MANURES.

They devote the utmost care and attention to the manufacture of First Class Compounds to suit the various crops of the Garden.

*Which have given every satisfaction, producing in some cases astonishing results.*

For all kinds of bedding-out plants in the flower garden or beds on the lawn. These manures are very handy of application, it being simply necessary to scatter it over the bed and point it in; or when it is required to give vigour to plants in pots or beds, it is only necessary to apply it to the soil round the plant (but not upon the leaves or stem), and immediately pour a little water over the soil to dissolve the manure and cause it to sink into and mix with the soil. This may be repeated once or twice a week until sufficient vigour has been given to the plants; always however using the precaution not to apply too much. A fair quantity is about half an ounce to each plant.

FOR PRICES, TERMS, AND GUARANTEED ANALYSIS Apply to

H. F. SOARES, Secretary.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD, etc.—A gentleman having a large cool house close to the Fort, could accommodate another with board and lodging. Address "Alpa," Office of this paper.

AN OFFICER from Bengal wishes to recommend his Bearer, to any one proceeding to Cawnpore or Lucknow. Address Colonel, care of Mr. Rowell, Waverley Hotel.

AN AYAH, whose mistress wishes her to rejoin her, will give her services to any lady proceeding to England for a small remuneration. Address "W. G." *Gazette* Office.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

*With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
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Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
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Agra to Jeypore.
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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Haumond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Amarzan Bagoon & Co. |
| Allahabad | Kellner & Co. |
| Alexandria | D. Robertson & Co. |
| Bangalore | "Spectator" Office. |
| Bombay | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Calcutta | Wyman & Co., "Statesman" Press. |
| Ceylon (Colombo) | "Ceylon Observer" Office. |
| Ecutpoore | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Kurrachee | "Sindian" Press. |
| London | G. Street, 30, Cornhill. |
| Madras | Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices. |
| Matheran | Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel. |
| Ootacamund | "Observer" Office. |
| Poona | Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel. |

## WANTED.

PRESS READER (CHIEF) WANTED. Apply personally to the MANAGER of this Paper.

WANTED, THREE OVERSEERS for Supervision of ROAD CONSTRUCTION, BUILDINGS, &c. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications accompanied by testimonials and references to be made to the undersigned without delay.

R. BOOTH,
Local Fund Engineer, Kattiawar.

Rajkote, 16th January 1875.

## NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY Limited, has been formed in Shares of 100 each, with an influential Board of Directors. Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Applications for Shares should be made at an early date.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 25 each per Share have been made by the Directors, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on the 2nd January and 2nd April next respectively.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th November 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AT THE CLOSE OF 1877.

The result of the division at the end of 1872 was an addition of £1 per cent. per annum, as a Reversionary Bonus, equivalent to a percentage varying from 23 to 57 per cent. of the Premiums paid.

Assurances effected before the 31st January, the date on which the lists of new business are closed, will be entitled to rank for one year's more Bonus over those opened subsequently.

Forms of proposal will be forwarded on application to the Head Office, Branches, or Agencies of the Company.

PELLY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1875.

NOTICE SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 18th January 1875, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT, specified in the Schedules for one year from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876.

Tenders to be Superscribed, "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many Complete Cases as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened, must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tender must produce with his Tender, Samples of the principal Stores for which he tenders, such as Canvas by the Bolt, Rope by the Coil, Paint by the Keg, Oil by the Tin, Tallow by the Pound.

The names of the manufacturers of each sample must be mentioned, which must be equal to the Government Samples, otherwise the Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons signing a Schedule, and the Contract, can obtain on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

G. O. B. CAREW, Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office Bombay, 18th December 1874.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned being about to proceed to England, by the Mail of the 11th instant, has, under the instructions of the Directors, delegated his Powers as AGENT of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to Mr. GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT, who will act as AGENT during his ABSENCE.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 9th January 1875.

NOTICE

TO SUBJECTS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE RESIDING IN INDIA.

IN pursuance of instructions conveyed to me by the I. and R. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, dated Vienna, 13th November 1874, all Austro-Hungarian subjects residing in the Presidency are hereby required to communicate to this Consulate or the Consular Agencies at Galle, Madras, Cocanada, and the Consulates in Calcutta and Colombo, their present domicile, together with details of Marriages, Deaths, or Births in their respective Families, in order that extinct Titles to Austro-Hungarian Citizenship may be renewed and identity certified.

The consequences of any failure to comply with these instructions will rest with the parties themselves.

W. G. HALL,
I. and R. Consul.

I. and R. Consulate, Bombay, 12th January 1875.

ANZEIGE

AN DIE SICH ZUR ZEIT IN INDIEN AUFHALTENDEN K. U. K. OESTERREICH-UNGARISCHEN UNTERTHANEN.

ZUFOLGE Weisung des k. k. und k. Ministeriums der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten in Wien, datirt 13 November 1874, ergeht hiemit an alle k. k. Oesterreich-Ungarischen Unterthanen in Indien, und dieser Präsidentschaft speciell, die Aufforderung sich in ihrem hiesigen Consulatsamte anzumelden, behufs Evidenzhaltung gegenwärtigen Familienbestandes, Erneuerung erloschener Heimathsdocumente und Registrirung der Geburten, Heirathen und Todesfalle zur Mittheilung an die Heimathsgemeinden.

Ausserhalb der Bombay Präsidentschaft wohnende Oesterreich-ungarische Unterthanen mögen sich je bei den k. k. Consulaten in Calcutta und Colombo, sowie den Consulatsagenten in Kurrachee, Galle, Madras, und Coconada anmelden.

Sammtliche hieher sich allfällige Folgen selbst zuzuschreiben.

W. G. HALL,
K. & K. Consul.

K. K. Konsulat, Bombay, den 12 ten Januar 1875.

AVVISO

AGLI I. & R. CITTADINI AUSTRO-UNGARICI DOMICILIATI NELLE INDIE.

IN conformità del Pordinanza del l'eccelso i. e r. Ministero degli affari esteri d. d. 13 Novembre 1874, Vengono invitati tutti i cittadini Austro-Ungarici qui domiciliati di presentarsi in questi I. & R. Consolato, allo scopo di costatare le alterazioni successe nello stato delle loro rispettive famiglie, di rinnovare i loro documenti caduti nonche vidimare i loro rispettive famiglie di cittadinanza Austro-Ungarica.

Sono quindi invitati tutti i Cittadini Austro-Ungarici attrovantisi attualmente nelle Indie di conformarsi scrupolosamente a con ogni sollecitudine a questa ordinanza del l'eccelso I. & R. Ministero delle affari esteri, altrimenti dovranno loro stessi attribuire le conseguenzi degli della trascuranze o negligenza di questi loro doveri qual cittadini Austro-Ungarici.

W. G. HALL,
I. & R. Consul.

I. & R. Consulato, Bombay, il 12 Gennajo 1875.

CHOCOLATES!!!

A Splendid assortment of Fancy BOXES containing Cakes of the best CHOCOLATE, neatly wrapped in separate fancy coloured and lace envelopes, and each box treating of a different subject, among the principal being those of—

| | |
|---|---|
| NATURAL HISTORY. | INSECTS. |
| GEOGRAPHY. | Also |
| BOQUETS, | ALBUMS. |
| BOTANY. | CARICATURES. |
| BIRDS. | QUESTIONS and |
| BEASTS. | ANSWERS. |
| FISHES. | POSTAGE STAMPS, |
| | &c., &c. |

Also, a few boxes (similar to the above) of Fruits, Sweetmeats, &c.

These beautifully got up boxes make the most suitable Christmas Presents for Children, being Useful, Ornamental, and Instructive.

WATSON AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, and CHURCH GATE STREET.

*BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO*

RUSSELL & CO.,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| French Calf Elastic Side Spring Boots | Rs. 12 8 | 13 8 |
| Patent Calf Leather ,, ,, | ,, 12 8 | 13 8 |
| Patent Leather Shoes | ,, 9 0 | 10 0 |
| French Calf Double Sole Lace Boots | ,, 14 0 | 16 0 |
| Porpoise Skin ,, ,, ,, ,, | ,, 15 0 | 17 0 |
| ,, ,, Balmoral Boots | ,, 13 0 | 15 0 |
| Panas Corom Cloth Elastic Boots | ,, 10 0 | 11 0 |
| Regulation Hessian Boots | ,, 25 0 | 28 0 |

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

*All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference for payment.*

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

LATE HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.

HAVE RECEIVED a fresh Supply of PARIS GLOVES:—

Ladies' Gloves..... Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-4
Gentlemen's Gloves..... ,, 2-4 and ,, 2-8

VALENTINES, VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
From 2 Annas to Rs. 4 each.
A SPLENDID COLLECTION JUST TO HAND.

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW (ADJOINING "WAVERLY HOTEL").

SUPERIOR GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
New Stock for the Cold Season.

GENT'S BANIANS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Gauze Merino | Six. 14 0 | 16 0 |
| Superfine Saxony | ,, 19 0 | 21 0 |
| Best Super A. & Co's Special-make, Shrinkless | ,, 25 0 | 28 0 |
| Summer Merino, medium substance | ,, 31 0 | 35 0 |
| Real India Gauze warranted Half Silk | ,, 40 0 | 45 0 |

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Brown Cotton | Doz. 9 8 | 10 8 |
| Super ,, | ,, 11 0 | 12 8 |
| Fine Fancy Colours | ,, 14 8 | 16 0 |
| Extra Super ,, | ,, 16 8 | 18 0 |
| Best Fancy Stripes | ,, 18 0 | 21 0 |
| Best Lisle Thread | ,, 25 0 | 28 0 |
| Real Balbriggan | ,, 28 0 | 32 0 |
| KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen per pair | 4 12 | 5 8 |

PURE MERINO SOCKS.
Soft and Shrinkless.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Plain Mixtures | Doz. 15 8 | 17 8 |
| Drab or Fawn | 17 8 | 19 0 |
| Drab Fancy Stripes | 17 8 | 19 8 |
| Drabs, Fawns and Browns | 18 8 | 21 8 |
| Super Fine a Special Article | 21 0 | 23 8 |
| Fine Striped Merino very S ft and Elastic | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| Real Scotch Lambs Wool | 21 0 | 23 8 |
| Black Silk Socks per pair | 7 8 | 8 8 |
| Black Silk Hose per pair | 11 8 | 13 0 |

GENT'S DRAWERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Dressed Cotton, Six | 26 0 | 29 0 |
| Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee | 27 0 | 31 0 |
| Fine Summer Merino | 36 0 | 42 0 |
| Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats | 42 0 | 48 2 |
| Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers | 21 0 | 25 0 |
| Bathing Drawers, per pair | 2 0 | 2 4 |

SLEEPING KIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing | 10 0 | 11 8 |
| This is a very Superior Article | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Ice tints | 17 8 | 19 8 |
| Best Striped Cambric | 6 8 | 7 8 |

PYJAMAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Printed Cambric | Six 16 8 | 18 8 |
| Oxford Cloth | each 4 12 | 5 0 |
| Wove Flannel | each 8 0 | 9 0 |

DRESSING GOWNS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oxford Cloth | 10 0 | 11 8 |
| Wove Flannel | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle | 20 0 | 23 0 |

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23, & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Spectacles with Case | Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses | Rs. 35 |
| Steel Spectacles with Case | ,, 16 | Steel Eyeglasses | ,, 16 |

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

## NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chair, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Bath, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

DRESSING TOILET GLASSES, Ebony and Mahogany wood with or without marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one and two seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Ponce Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Gl bes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Glo es, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Wooden Bottles, &c., Marble Trays, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro-plated Teapotchers, and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Footstools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE HARNESSES and BUGGY WHIPS, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of patt

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 15TH JANUARY 1875.

THE continued short receipts of cotton at the American ports has imparted additional strength to the Liverpool market, yesterday's closing message giving the day's sales at 18,000 bales with an advance of 1/16d. in Fair Dhollera and Omrawuttee, and ¼d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach and Sawginned Dharwar. Reuter gave no arrival quotations, but from private sources we learn that in the higher classes of Surats an improvement of ¼d. to 3/16d. per lb. had been established.

This morning's market opened steady, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 26,000; New York quotations showing an improvement of ⅛ cent both in spot cotton and futures. The American figures are now as follows:—

| | 1875. | 1874. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday's receipts..... | 17,000 | 22,000 | 21,000 |
| „ Exports to U. K. | 5,000 | 15,000 | 13,000 |
| Six days' receipts ..... | 75,000 | 127,000 | 108,000 |
| „ Exports to U. K. | 23,000 | 64,000 | 73,000 |
| Total recs. since 1st Sept. | 2,277,000 | 2,198,000 | 1,975,000 |
| „ Exports to U.K. „ | 846,00 | 742,000 | 718,000 |

This season's receipts to date now only show an excess of 79,000 bales over last, and, as might be expected, therefore, estimates of the total outturn are being materially reduced. Four millions of bales has become the most favourite figure, as 4¼ millions was a short time ago, but there are still people who believe in the reduced scale of figures as only temporary, and consequently regard the present advance in prices as unjustifiable. How that may be it is impossible to say, as in the face of the extreme uncertainty attending the position, any attempt to fix the course of the market in anticipation must be mainly guess-work, except so far as spot prices are concerned due weight must be allowed for the large ready stocks offering, which must have a strong tendency to prevent prices advancing; while even in arrivals it is becoming very questionable whether we have not already discounted any probable reduction in supplies. It must not be forgotten that last year a crop of slightly under 4,200,000 bales coming after one of 3,800,000 brought us down below the present level of prices and left us with increased stocks both of Cotton and Piece Goods throughout the world. This year therefore if we have a crop of anything over 4 millions following on 4,200,000, we have little reason for going much higher, even allowing for increased consumption, and on the other hand if receipts increase again materially a fall to the lowest point touched a few weeks ago is almost equally probable.

General produce continues unchanged. The weekly metal quotations show an advance of £ 1 per ton in Tile Copper, a decline of ¼d. per lb. in yellow metal, an improvement of 15s. per ton in Spelter.

The Bank of England return yesterday was more favourable, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having advanced during the week from 40 to 45¼ per cent. Previous advices had rendered the reduction of the Bank rate to 4 per cent. highly probable, and it is now not only justified, but a further fall is rendered very likely at no distant date. This morning the rate of discount in the open market was at 3½ per cent., indicating increased ease. Consols, French Rentes, and Bar Silver were all quoted at unaltered rates this morning.

STERLING EXCHANGES has not altered materially during the day, and only a very moderate business has been done. Banks have been very willing sellers at rather better rates, without leading to any large operations, and on the other hand private bills are by no means plentiful. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ..... | 1s 10⅛ | per rupee |
| Do. 6 months' sight... | 1s 10 11/16d. | „ |
| Credits 3 do. | 1s. 10¼ | „ |
| Do. 6 do. | ...1s. 10 27/32d. | „ |
| Documents do. | ...1s. 1o 29/32d. | „ |

On Calcutta and in GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any business of importance, and rates are unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET is steady although not very active. Spinning and Weaving scrip has been the principal medium of business, but values as a rule are not higher. Bank of Bombays have advanced a half per cent.

The COTTON MARKET this morning was quite excited, owing to the tenor of the Liverpool telegrams, and a further advance of quite Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy was established in current kinds of Omrawuttee; white of Ginned Broach, owing to the large contracts made early in the season, there are no sellers on almost any terms. New Dholleras April delivery has been bought in quantity at Rs. 180, and Mowa Bhownuggur March delivery at Rs. 187 per candy.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at £2-8-9 to £2-10 for ready steamers, and £2 to £2-5 by sail Forward loading is unchanged.

PIECE GOODS are very firm, but the higher rates asked by importers restrict business.

## BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value per sh. | Paid up. | Last Div. declared. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 8 p.ct. | Agra Bank..... | 91 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½ pct. | Bank of Bengal ..... | 1,440 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 12p.ct. | Do of Bombay New ... | 745 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 12p.ct. | Do 2nd Res.issue ..... | 740 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Do of Madras ... | 1,180 |
| 20,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ..... | 200 |
| 40,000 | 281 | all | Nil | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 275 |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 175 |
| 40,000 | 250 | 175 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 115 |
| 6,000 | 250 | all | 12 p.ct. | Oriental Bank ..... | 475 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 100p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co ... | 1,750 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 50 do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee..... | 775 |
| 100 | 50 | all | 18p.ct. | Albert Ginning Co..... | 630 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 200-00 | ... | Alfred Mills Co ..... | 1,100 |
| 125 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20p.c. | Apollo Press Co..... | 2,750 |
| 625 | 1,000 | all | ... | Bellary ..... | 750 |
| 6 | 5* | all | 60p.c. | Berar Company (New) .. | 520 xd |
| 200 | 2,00 | all | 100p.c. | Bombay Press Co ..... | 1,425 |
| | | | | Do New..... | 350 |
| 1,400 | 250 | all | 9½ p.c. | Broach Cotton Co ..... | 365 |
| 400 | 1,000 | all | 12p.ct. | Carwar Company..... | 700 |
| 200 | 250 | all | ... | Cocanada Press Co..... | 160 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 175p.c. | Colaba Press Co..... | 3,800 |
| 500 | 250 | all | Nil | Dudlers P. & G. Co..... | 200 |
| 252 | 1,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co..... | 1 000 |
| 100 | 5,000 | all | 200 | Fort Press Co..... | 2,200 |
| 300 | 1,000 | 2,00 | 15 p.c. | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 375 |
| 300 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.c. | French Press Co ..... | 435 |
| 1150 | ... | 1,10 | 100 p.c. | Imperial Press Co..... | 445 |
| 3425 | 100 | 5 | 99 p.c. | Hofussil Press & G. Co. | 445 |
| 60 | 2,000 | 5000 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf. Co., L. | 1,750 |
| 120 | ... | 1,50 | 150 p.c. | Princes of Wales Press.. | 1,5 0 |
| 2 0 | 1,000 | all | 200 p.c. | Sassoon Press Co,..... | 1,000 |
| 400 | 5/ | 75 | 135 p.c. | Scinde Press Co..... | 425 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 726 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited..... | 925 |
| 150 | 8/ | all | 12 p.ct. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co | 1,000 |
| 450 | 1,000 | all | 100p.c. | Volkart's United Press Co | 525 |

* Per share for the half year.

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | 1,250 | all | 150* | Alexandra Spinning.... | 1,610 |
| 500 | 5,000 | all | 200 | Alliance Spinning ..... | 3,225 |
| 30 | 1,000 | 5 | ... | Shownuggur M. & P. Co | 2,000 |
| 90 | 1,000 | all | 100 | Bombay United ..... | 1,335 |
| 1 600 | 150 | 1 0 | 10* | Broach Mills ..... | 245 |
| 900 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Colaba Spinning ..... | 1,050 |
| 2,140 | 2,000 | all | 10 p.c. | Dharumsey Spinning .. | 1,640 |
| 1,500 | 1,25 | all | 125p.c. | Fleming S. & W. Co ... | 1,210 |
| 1,800 | 1,000 | all | 115p.c. | Great Eastern ..... | 1,425 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | ... | Hindustan S. & W. Co.. | 1,210 |
| 710 | 1,000 | all | 115p.c. | Jewraj Balloo Mills ... | 1,385 |
| ..... | ... | 800 | ... | Khandesh Spinning ..... | 1,175 |
| 200 | 1,250 | all | Nil | Madras Spinning ..... | 1,425 |
| ..... | ... | 5,0 | ... | Madras U. Spinning ..... | 1,075 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 65 | Manockji Petit's ..... | 1,275 |
| 1,050 | 1,000 | 1120 | 20 p.c. | Morarjee Spinning ..... | 1,385 |
| 4,000 | 600 | all | 68 | Oriental ..... | 825 |
| 600 | 1,250 | 250 | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 440 |
| 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 p.c. | Sonderdas Spinning ..... | 1,350 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 25 | 3112 p.c. | Do. do. 1/4 share | 410 |

* Per share for the half-year.

## LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | 60 | Colaba Land Co..... | 1,275 |
| 7,500 | 150 | all | ... | Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 142 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 200 p.c. | Mazagon Land ..... | 1,300 |
| 6,000 | 1 000 | all | 150 p.c. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited ..... | 200 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 218-2-6 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..... | 242 |
| ..... | £9 | 9 2 1 6 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares .... | 126 |
| ..... | £9 | 65 7 2 | do. | Ditto ..... | 72 |
| ..... | £20 | 21 13 1 | do. | Ditto ..... | 32 |
| ..... | £10 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co | 1,810 |
| ..... | £18 | 9 6 5-16 | do. | Do. New £18 Shares .. | 315 |

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 9th January 1875.

| | Open, 1,278¾ Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching ..... | | 91,821 | 1 | 0 |
| Merchandize ..... | | 3,68,370 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph ..... | | 876 | 0 | 0 |
| Earth Trains ..... | | 620 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs..... | | 4,61,687 | 1 | 0 |
| Corresponding week last year, | | | | |
| open 1,266¾ miles ..... | Total Rs..... | 4,16,217 | 7 | 7 |
| Increase Rs..... | | 45,469 | 9 | 5 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. OONUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsee, and fifty-one deck passengers.

THE S. S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain W. Read, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (January 11th) with a cargo of cotton and the following passengers:—Dr. Cruickshanks, and 85 deck passengers She sailed yesterday for the same ports with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. PENANG, 141 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. H. Betts. For Bahreine.—M. Mahomed Rajub. For different ports:—Forty-six deck passengers.

THE S. S. PELAGO, 1,294 tons, Captain A. Beith, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (December 12th), via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo:—10 cases umbrellas, 14,156 bars and 4,435 bundles iron, 9912 bundles iron hoops, 75 bales twist, 6 packages glassware, 105 plates iron, 144 packages cotton piece goods, 3 cases fire, 1 case raisins, 3 barrels apples, 4 cases thread, 1,000 boxes soap, 4 cases claret, 14 packages wine, 2 casks salamoniac, 4 packages color, 30 kegs disinfecting powder, 250 barrels alum, and many other packages machinery,

### ARRIVALS.

| Janv. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Sunda (s) ..... | Babot ..... | Southampton, Dec 6. |
| | Phlox (s) ..... | Pead ..... | Carwar, Janv 11. |
| | Trident (s) ..... | Reed ..... | Aden. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Janv. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Penang (s) ..... | Avern ..... | P. Gulf via Kurrachee. |
| | Phlox (s) ..... | Pead ..... | Coast & Carwar. |
| | Kate Gregory ..... | Hansen ..... | Rangoon via Kurrachee. |
| | Oonun (s) ..... | Baker ..... | Coast & Cutch. |
| | Rubtinas ..... | Dahlberg ..... | Rangoon. |

The Steamer Sunda, to China, &c, was entered out for loading yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Janv. 11 Arcot (s) ..... Sharp ..... Bombay, Dec 19.

DEPARTURES.

Janv. 11 Wide Awake ..... ..... .....
Lord Canning ..... ..... .....
Waterloo ..... ..... .....

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Janv. 10 Ethiopia (s)..... ..... Bombay and S. Ports.
Malda (s) ..... ..... Calcutta and N Ports.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s, 100 kegs lead ore, Mowjee Godoo.
Atalanta s, 401 bundles iron hoops, Nanjee Khatlaw; 50 boxes tin plates, Meyahboy Tyabahan; 20 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Guy Mannering s, 50 boxes soap, Moola Feroze and Co; 51 boxes tin plates, amirudin Fazulally.

FROM LONDON.

Rosario s, 25 cases ginger wine and 26 packages whiskey, Treacher & Co.
Strathclyde s, 24 casks cyder, Treacher & Co.
Kingston, 8 cases gunpowder and 11 cases acid, Treacher and Co; 25 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.
White Adder, 50 barrels coal pitch, Dawoodbhoy Sollemanjee 34 packages paper, Hadjee Sulleman Yacoob's son and Co; 100 cases window glass, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolally; 8 cases iron safes, Eduljee Postonjee; 5 hhds old tom, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 18 casks paints and 11 barrels resin, Tyabally Abdoolally and Co; 122 cases papers, Volkart Brothers.
Colombo s, 207 hhds pale ale, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 21 bales paper, Mohuedbhoy Jamaloodin; 12 casks vials, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pallusa s, 18 cases beer, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 100 cases brandy, The L. A. & A Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Hector s, 50 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 24 bales cotton, Narrondass Rajaram; 60 bales cotton, Gh-llabhoy Moolchund
Nyanza s, 80 bales cotton, P. Ely & Co; 48 bales cotton, Morarjee Gokuldass; 28 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 55 bales cotton, Mathooradass Vithuldas; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 6 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manukjee & Co.
Valky lan, 60 cwts coir yarn Mooljee Hurridass.
Pal silver, 684 b les cotton; Peel, Cassels & Co.
Bulwark 75 bales cotton, Muthooradass Vithuldass; 51 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey
Blenheim s, 15 b les cotton, Becherdas Ambaidass; 45 bales cotton Jairam Dayal; 8 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 200 bales cotton, Jeurn Hobart & Co.
Colombo s, 93 cases oilcannm, Nurses Kessowjee & Co; 16 bales wool, Aisen, Riebe & Co; 48 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 35 bales wool, and 58 bales cotton, Vulubdass Vunravandass; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 300 b les cotton, Stearn Hobart & Co; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondurjee.
Guy Mannering s, 23 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Vixen s, 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 61 casks cotton cwr 1, C E Mitchell and Co; 20 bale cotton, Jewraz Balloo.
Bangalore s, 19 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Atalanta s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Kingstone, 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manukjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 12 bales hides, Abdoolreman Cosman; 11 bundles ivory, Saligram Rampertab; 13 bales hides, Suriff Durvesh; 3 bales skins, Jacob Sawon & Co; 62 cases cowtils, J Peerbhoy.
Bangalore s, 150 cases oilnnum, Cavrimbhoy Ebram; 72 pieces E teeth, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 casks aloes socotra, and 71 cases oilnnum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 1 bale co ton, B I S N Co; 4 bundles E teeth, Per bhoy; 12 bale hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 cases peacock feathers, Mahomedally Lookmanjee; 17 bundles ivory, R G Mahomed; 37 bundles E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 12 cases dry stuff, W Nicol & Co; 50 cases M of P shells, D Mahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Chillianwalla, 1661 cwts linseed, Sills Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s, 150 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manukjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 88 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 100 bales cotton, and 60 cwts wheat, W Nicol & Co; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manukjee & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Memfi s, 171 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 167 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Fern Tower s, 138 cwts oilnnum, Allana Munjee; 124 cases broken glasses, Hassum Noor Mamed; 92 cwts horns, Lodhabhoy Ebram; 22 bales cotton, Nurses Kess wjee & Co; 41 cases oilnnum, D Momed; 102 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

## ADEN.

### ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Nov 27 Waterloo, ship, Armstrong, from Cardiff.
Dec. 2 Ryerson, ship, Dennis, from Liverpool.
5 Charlotte Gladstone, ship, Pouley, from Liverpool.
10 Livingstone, barque, Hansen, from Sunderland.
10 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Perim.
19 Vulture H. M. G. Boat, Brooke, from Berberra.
23 Tarta Tepan, barque, Hathorne, from Zanzibar.
23 Godavery, ss, Mortemord, from Mauritius.
24 Kingstone, ss, Chitham, from Cardiff.
25 Fri, barque Ostenen, from Cardiff.
26 James Drake, ss, Wilkie, from Sunderland.
27 Coconada, ss, Puddicombe, from Zanzibar.
29 Tiensin, ss, Reed, from Newcastle.
30 Ambonia, ss, Van-Eck, from Glasgow.
31 Rosario, ss, Puddicombe, from Kurrachee.
31 Sumatra, ss, Christian from Venice.
31 Muzzaffer, T. S. F., Hairi Beg, from Bussorah.
31 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta.
Janv. 1 Jeddah, ss, Debarr, from Bombay.
1 Memfi, ss, Vascovich from Trieste.
2 Pyaonia, ss Dunn, from Liverpool.
2 Elgin, ss, Millar, from London.
2 Strath Clyde, ss, Pearson, from Bombay.
3 Peshawur, ss, White, from Calcutta.
3 Modina, ss, Clarke, from Jeddah.
3 Amazon, ss, Painted, from Marseilles.
3 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Berberra.
3 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Bombay.
4 Kong Svere, ss, Kuhine, from Bombay
6 Constance, ss, Summerson, from Bussorah.
6 Torino, ss, Ascoli, from Calcutta.
7 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from London.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30 Ambonia, ss, Van-Eck, to Batavia.
31 Ryerson, ship, Dannis, to Rangoon.
31 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, to Berberra.
31 Kingstone, ss, Chitham, to Colombo.
31 Rosario, ss, Puddicombe, to Marseilles.
31 Sumatra, ss, Christian, to Bombay.
1 Charlotte Gladstone, ss, Pouley, to Rangoon.
1 Coconada, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
1 Muzzaffer, T. S. F., Hairi Beg, to Suez.
1 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to London.
1 Jeddah ss, Debarr, to Jeddah.
2 Waterloo, ship, Armstrong, to Rangoon.
2 Livingstone, barque, Hansen, to Rangoon.
3 Tarta Tepan, barque, Melson, to Muscat.
3 Memfi, ss, Viscovich, to Bombay.
3 Strath Clyde, ss, Pearson, to Liverpool.
3 Tiensin, ss, Forbigny, to Muscat.
3 James Drake, ss, Wilkie, to Rangoon.
3 Elgin, ss, Millar, to Madras.
3 Peshawur, ss, White, to Suez.
4 Medina, ss, Clarke, to Singapore.
4 Amazon, ss, Painted, to China.
4 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Suez.
5 Kong Svere, ss, Kuhine, to Jeddah.
6 Godavery, ss, Mortemord, to Mauritius.
7 Pyaonia, ss, Dunn, to Bombay.
7 Constance, ss, Summerson, to Jeddah.
7 Torino ss, Ascoli, to Naples.
7 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Calcutta.

### VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooke, from Berberra.
Fri, barque, Ostenen, from Cardiff.
Trident, ss, Re-d, from Newcastle.
Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Berberra.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 13.

Heyland, Captain, Bombay 1st Lancers, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 14.

Free, Captain, Bombay Royal Artillery, to join, before a Med. Board, from Mhow

JANUARY 15.

Lushington, Lieut., Bengal 11th Hussars, to rejoin, from England.
Mitford, Lieut, Bengal 73d Foot, to rejoin, from England.
Mark-Kerr, Major General, Bombay staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Burd, Lieut-Col, Bombay 10th Regt N I, on duty, to Mehidpore-Graven, Colonel, Bombay 3d Cavalry, to rejoin, Nemuch.
St John, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, to Ajmere

### MADRAS ARMY ORDERS,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, from 29th Dec. 1874 to 6th Janv. 1875.

Lieut-Col C H Cookes, C Brig Rl Horse Arty, is appointed Commdt of the Depôt, Wellington, from the 23rd inst, vice Preston, who will rejoin his Regt.

The following Officers are detailed for duty at the Wellington Depôt, during the ensuing year:—

18th Hussars—Lieut J Stuart, in relief of Capt Shaw, 16th Lancers.

Rl Arty—Capt P M Rolland in relief of Capt Shortland, Rl Arty

1st Fusiliers—Lieut Croker to rejoin without relief.

42nd Regt—Capt A C Money, to relieve Capt Livesay, as late in the season as practicable.

45th Regt—Capt Martin to rejoin without relief on return of the 45th from Burmah.

46th Regt—Capt St J Bally, in relief of Lieut Fraser, 46th Foot.

48th Regt—Lieut A Bell, 48th Foot.

67th Regt—Capt Jarvis, to rejoin with relief, to proceed to Burmah with the Head Quarters 1-21st Fu iliers in Feb 1875.

76th Regt—Capt T T Hodges, in relief of Capt (Major) Tripp, 79th Regt.

84th Regt—Lieut J Gordon, in relief of Lieut Anton, 89th Foot.

107th Regt—Capt F S Goad, in rel ef of Capt Cave, 1-7th Foot.

Serjt J Mahoney, of the P W Dept, having been dismissed from his appointment, is remanded to the Rl Arty as a Gunner, and will join under orders from the Assist Adjt Genl Rl Arty.

Vety Surg M C Mitchell has been transferred from D to C Brig Rl Horse Arty, and posted to C Batty.

Vety Surr Mitchell will, on arrival, proceed to Kamptee and do duty with the Rl Arty at that station.

Sub-Conductor T Quin, of the Commissariat Dept, is remanded to the 108th Regt, in view to his discharge being carried out in the usual manner.

Brigr-Genl A R Gore, from Malabar and Canara, to Ceded Dists, and Brigr-Genl A T Cadell, from recent promotion to Malabar and Canara, from 11th inst.

The privilege leave granted to Lieut-Col H L Grove, Supt of Army Schools, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have obtained certificates as Instructors in Army Signalling, from the School of Army Signalling at Bangalore:—

Lieut Col A F William-, Staff Corps, F M Onslow, Capt, Capt F H Mathias, Staff Corps, and Lieut H F Pearson, 107th Foot.

Major J R Clubley, Staff Corps, is appointed a Barrack Master of the 1st class, and post d to Secunderabad, from the date of departure of Major Beddek.

Col C C Mason, from 2n l in Comd 22nd L I, to officiate as Commdt 22nd L I, from date of Col Fulton's departure.

Lieut Col S New, from Offg Wing Officer 29th to Offg 2nd in Comd 29th N I, and Major H St M Wynch, from Genl duty, Secunderabad, to Offg Wing Officer 29th N I, from date of Col Rammel's departure.

Pensioned Serjt A Scott is appointed Rest-House Supt at Secunderabad, vice Stevenson, dis ased.

The following orders are confirmed:—

9th Oct 1874—By the commdt 3rd L I, appointing Lieut Col A D Clay, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Col F S Cunningham, appointed to officiate as

15th Oct 1874—By the Officer Commdg 6th Regt appointing Capt J B Berton, to act as Paymaster, on the responsibility of the Committee, vice Major Kingsley, ordered to proceed to Tonghoo.

Leave of absence:—

43rd Foot—Capt S P T Nicholl, for one month, from 1st Jan 1875, or date of departure, Nilgherries, sick certificate

1st Regt L. C—Capt Rt Major G S Hooper, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, for one year, from 23rd Nov 1874, or date of departure Neilgherries, sick certificate

The following alterations have taken place affecting officers of the Rl Arty in this Command:—

Lieut W Bucke, C Batty 20th Brig, is transferred to No 1 Batty 21st Brig, at Portsmouth.

Col A H Hone, 2nd in Comd 4th L C to officiate as Commdt 4th F C, vice Col A J M Rainey, 2nd Squadron Officer 4th L C to officiate as 2nd in Comd and S O 4th L C, Capt Bt-Major C S Steward, 3rd Squadron Officer 4th L C, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer 4th L C, and Capt Bt-Major F S Cheray, attached 4th L C, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer 4th L C, from date of departure of Col Buchanan.

Major G J Beghie, from genl duty, Vellore, to genl duty, Madras.

Lieut-Col C J Smith, Wing Officer 30th N I, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, and Major H F Dakeyne, from Offg W O 32nd, to Officiate as W O 30th from date of departure of Lieut Col Playfair.

Surg-Major Williamson, 3rd L C, to be attached 2nd L C, vice Dr Heffernan who will rejoin his own appointment, the 22nd Regt Madras N I.

Adjt Genl's Office, Fort St George, 31st Dec 1874.

Major J Idderdale, from genl duty, Cannanore, to officiate as Wing Officer 28th N I.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps—Lieut Col G W Playfair, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 30th N I, from 29th Dec, or date of departure, for one month, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

## NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 1159 of 1874-75.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY 1875.

A Convocation for conferring Degrees will be holden in the University Hall, on Tuesday, the 19th January 1875, at 5 P.M.

1.—Candidates for Degrees and Graduates are required to be in the University Library at 4-30 P.M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—The Senate are requested to be in the University Library by 4-30 P.M.

3.—Visitors will alight from their carriages under the porch of the University Hall.

4.—Procession.—At 5 o'clock the Procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University will enter the University Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Vice-Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

*I.—Fellows.*
(In pairs.)
Juniors first.

*II.—Ex-Officio Fellows, Members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court, Members of Council, and Bishops.*
(In pairs.)
Educational Officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council;
Bishops;
Chief Justice.

*III.—University Officers.*
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.
(In pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine,
Law, and Arts.
DEANS.
Civil Engineering, Medicine,
Law and Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

5. The Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University having taken their seats, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The *Supplication* by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates;
The passing of a *Grace* by the Senate for his Admission to the Degree;
His *Presentation* by the Dean to the Vice-Chancellor; and
His *Admission* to the Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make *Declaration* of the *Degrees* conferred.

6.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

7.—The Vice Chancellor will deliver an Address.

8.—The Vice-Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

9.—Retiring Procession.—The assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities or as are entitled to wear official costume or uniform, may appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

5. A Candidate for a degree may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

6. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

7. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

By order,
D. C. BOYD, M.A., University Registrar.
Bombay, 12th January 1875.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### EUROPE.

DEATH.

BELL—December 22nd, on board the P. & O. s. s. "Malwa," between Port Said and Malta, John Fox Bell, Deputy Loco motive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Bombay.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOUTH—January 15th, at 4, Medow Street, Fort, the wife of W. South, of a daughter.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—January 6th, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel Legeyt Bruce, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

LINTON—January 6th, at 38, Creek Row, the wife of Mr A Linton, Chief Engineer, I. G. S. N. Co's, Steamer Mirzapore, of a son.

NORTON—January 10th, at Kalka, the wife of Mr R Norton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—BANERJEA—January 6th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Rev. Robert Muckleston Stewart, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, to Millie, youngest daughter of the Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—January 10th, at Agra, Charles Anthony, aged 19 years and 9 days.

GLASSUP—January 10th, at Serampur, Emma Grace, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Glassup, E. I. Railway—aged 15 years and 6 months.


# The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.


IN speaking the other day of the hopelessness of trying to induce either the Home Government or the Indian Government to abolish the Staff Corps, we left out of the reckoning the possible influence on those Governments of an enlightened public opinion in England. The English Press has, however, suddenly been roused from its customary state of indifference to all things Indian; and the disquietude created by the prospect of fresh entanglements beyond the north-west Frontier, and by the renewal of political intrigues and agitation in the native States, has been opportunely turned into the right channel by the new Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, a gentleman who evidently understands military matters and who can write with a vigour that makes it a pleasure to read his letters. This gentleman frankly told the *Times* —we reprint the substance of his letter in another column—that India cannot afford to have a strong foreign policy, because, owing to the demoralized state of the native army, she is unable to put a force of more than 30,000 men in the field for active service. There are high military authorities in India (and amongst them, we believe, Lord Napier of Magdala) who will indignantly dispute the accuracy of this statement, and contend that the native army, as at present organized, is more efficient now than it ever was with the old organization—though, after all, that is not saying much considering how the old organization collapsed in 1857. But all experience shows that men in high official positions may be easily deceived; and it is difficult not to believe that the state of the Native Army is such as to justify the gravest anxiety, when in all parts of the country one finds the Regimental officers, who know how the system really works, concurring in the opinion that the regiments are under-officered and cannot be relied upon to do the work that would fall to their lot in a campaign. The very existence of such a feeling, which is not confined to the officers, but is shared by the men, must be fatal to the efficiency of the Native Army; and we do not wonder that the *Times* has been startled out of its composure, and has on two successive days imperiously urged on the Indian Government the necessity of giving instant attention to the duty of reforming the army. The most radical and at the same time the most advantageous plan of reform would probably be to reduce the numbers of the army to one-half or one-third of its present strength. But for the existence of large standing armies in the independent Native States, it would be quite unnecessary for the Government of India to keep on foot an enormous military force to maintain the internal peace of the country; and, if Scindia and other princes who are now allowed to indulge their passion for military display were persuaded to disband their troops and to be content with a police force, our Government might effect a considerable reduction in the strength of its army and yet have always at command for active service on the frontier a much larger force than is now available. But the Paramount Power must be sure that its own army is thoroughly efficient before venturing to require the disbandment of the armies of Native States, and the *Times* has gone to the root of the mischief in asserting that the first thing which ought to be done is to abolish that extraordinary anomaly, the Indian Staff Corps—which, as Colonel Chesney remarked long ago, is not a Corps and has nothing specially to do with providing officers for the Staff.

It is a puzzle to everyone—except the military occupants of civil appointments,—to know why the old and absurd system of giving civil servants military rank should be retained in our day, and in the administrative service of this country. If we glance at the army lists of the three presidencies, it will be perceived that a great number of officers of the Indian Army—and mostly of the higher grades—are serving the State as Politicals, Commissioners, Judges, &c., and have been so serving it,—some ten, some twenty years; some the whole of their service in India. Nevertheless, these Judges, Commissioners, and Politicals are all

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## THE STATE OF BARODA.

### SIR LEWIS PELLY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

BARODA, 15TH JAN. 6 P.M.

Perfect quietness reigns in the city.

No disturbance whatever occurred yesterday, excepting that one Arab soldier through bravado threatened to fire his matchlock.

Sir L. Pelly is busy arranging a new native administration. The Gaekwar's accounts were found in a mess, because he kept many treasurers, but only one responsible treasurer is to be appointed, while Sir L. Pelly will rigorously superintend all the departments of the administration.

This afternoon the Gaekwar's two gold and two silver guns were brought into camp, followed by a great crowd.

The Gaekwar is reported cheerful to-day, though yesterday he was much depressed. Crowds of natives watch his place of confinement.

The Viceroy's detailed instructions have not been received at the Residency yet.

None of the Gaekwar's troops have been disarmed. The British troops will be withdrawn from the city this evening, and the preservation of peace entrusted to the Gaekwar's regular force.

## THE ENVOY FROM YARKAND.

CALCUTTA, 15th JANUARY.

The Yarkand Envoy arrived here this evening, accompanied by Captain Hunter of the Corps of Guides, and was received in the usual official manner. A salute will be fired to-morrow morning.

## MR. GRANT DUFF.

ALLAHABAD, 15TH JANUARY.

Mr. Grant Duff arrived at Sealcote on the 11th, accompanied by Brigadier-General Biddulph. He proceeded next day to Jummoo and visited the Maharajah of Cashmere. He returned on the 13th and left the same evening for Rawul Pindee to visit Peshawur and the Khybur Pass, before returning to Calcutta, where he is expected on the 25th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY.

Mr. Gladstone has written to Earl Granville, resigning the leadership of the Liberal party, but at the same time stating his intention to remain in Parliament.

## MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Dr. Newman has fulfilled his intention of replying to Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation," and has published a pamphlet in which he admits that some Catholics have overstretched truths, but declares that the Pope has never contemplated any interference with the loyalty of the subject.

## ARRIVAL OF DON ALFONSO AT MADRID.

MADRID, 14TH JANUARY.

Don Alfonso entered the city to-day; his reception was most enthusiastic.

## GERMANY AND SPAIN.

BERLIN, 14TH JANUARY.

The German Government is acting most energetically to obtain satisfaction for the outrage lately committed by the Carlists at Guetaria. The Madrid Government have promised reparation for the insult to the German flag. The German gunboat Nautilus has gone to Zaranz to demand satisfaction of the Carlists.

LONDON, 14TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 10⅛d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 94.

4½ do. do. ..... 95.

5½ do. do. ..... 101.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reserve of notes ..... | £ 10,250,000. | Inc. £ 500,000. |
| Bills discounted ..... | £15 250,000. | Dec. £2,375 000. |
| Bullion ..... | £22,250,000. | Inc. £ 187,500. |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account ..... | | 92⅞ |
| 5 „ French Rente 1872 ..... | | 108½ |
| Bar Silver ..... | | 57¾d. |

The Bank rate has been reduced to 4 per cent.

## A REWARD FOR GOOD SERVICE.

THE appointment of Commandant of Asseerghur becomes vacant on the 19th instant, as Colonel Boyd will on that date succeed to "off-reckonings." This appointment has, we understand, been offered to, and accepted by, Colonel Phayre, the late Resident at Baroda. The gallant Colonel may, therefore, be expected shortly to leave Bombay to take up his command.

## SIR JUNG BAHADOOR.

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR of Nepal will arrive in Nassick by a special train on the 18th or 19th instant. He will be accompanied by his five Maharanees and general officers, the Resident, and some 300 or 400 followers. His stay in Nassick will be for five or six days, and he will then leave for Bombay, whence Sir Jung proceeds to England.

The authorities are making active preparations in Nassick for the reception of the noble guest.

It is to be hoped that when Sir Jung Bahadoor visits Nassick he will do something towards settling the question of water supply for that station.

## ATTACHMENT OF THE GAEKWAR'S EFFECTS IN BOMBAY.

EARLY on Thursday forenoon last, the presence of Khan Bahadoor Meer Acbar Ali, the native head of the Detective Police in Bombay, in a dirty, filthy street situated opposite the New Cloth Bazaar in the native town, might have led a careful observer to infer that he was after some "big game." And so he was, for at the time he was quietly gleaning particulars connected with the internal economy of Mulhar Rao's branch firm in Bombay, which is located in a house in that street. It was the subject of talk here that the Moonim of the firm, acting upon instructions received from elsewhere, had within the last few days converted spare cash into currency notes for some lacs of rupees, which were kept in a treasure chest on the premises occupied by him. Be that as it might, the information collected by the Khan Bahadoor was considered sufficiently definite to allow action to be taken in the matter. At 5 o'clock the same afternoon, Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, attended by Mr. Crummy, Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali, and a few detectives, paid a visit to the premises of the firm. Mr. Edginton was closeted with the Moonim, with whom he had a long conversation. The result was that seals were placed upon the treasure-chest and he as supposed to contain valuable property; and measures were taken to maintain a strict watch upon the place and to see that nothing was removed from it.

It is said that all debtors of Mulhar Rao in Bombay have been served with notices not to pay their debts to him.

# ARREST OF THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14.

THE great event which observers of the course of recent affairs in Baroda have been anticipating has at length come to pass, and to-day Mulharrao Gaekwar is a prisoner in the hands of the British Government. But confidently as it was expected that the Viceroy would take decisive measures against those who have been accused of many crimes, but chiefly of attempting the life of the representative of Her Majesty the Queen at the Court of Baroda, it was not supposed that the blow would fall upon the Gaekwar so suddenly as it has. I think that the Viceroy and Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly deserve credit for their action in this serious political crisis—the one for initiating swift and decisive measures, and the other for promptly, skilfully, and boldly carrying them out. I have already telegraphed to you that the arrest of Mulharrao was accompanied by no scenes of violence; but I believe that possibly a different set of circumstances would have had to be recorded if Sir Lewis Pelly's action had been less sharp and decisive. Mulharrao's courtiers were astonished at the suddenness of the *coup*; even the budmashes in the bazaar, to whom the looting of the Gaekwar's palace was a contingency which they were willing, and even eager, to take advantage of, were astonished to find their occupation gone through the unexpected celerity of official movements. Mulharrao himself could scarcely have believed that the end of his career as Sovereign of Baroda was so near at hand, for to-day he had arranged that a large hunting expedition should set forth for Etola, a place about eighteen miles to the south of Baroda, which has been kept by successive Gaekwars as a deer preserve. Colonel Pelly and the principal officials in Baroda had been invited to see the *tumasha*, and a rare day's sport in running down deer by leopards, and killing hares by hawks, was promised; but circumstances occurred meanwhile which induced Colonel Pelly and the Gaekwar and all his guests to stay at home. If Mulharrao had had the remotest idea that yesterday morning he would be a state prisoner, he would not of course have wasted his hospitality in issuing invitations to a scene of which he could not possibly be a spectator.

Ever since Mr. Souter's departure for Calcutta with the official and legal reports on the investigations into the poisoning case, the position at the Residency has been one of expectancy. Everybody seemed to feel that nothing could be done until Lord Northbrook had sent his instructions to Colonel Pelly. Consequently the excitement and activity of to-day make as great a contrast as could be imagined with the listlessness which set in a week ago. The camp no longer looks like a corner of Sleepy Hollow. Horsemen are rushing about, drums are beating, fifes playing, and natives and Europeans are gathered in groups discussing the events of the day, and speculating upon those of the future, while from the direction of the native town I can hear the hum of the voices of the excited multitude. It is no wonder that the old scene has changed as if by enchantment. Eventful as Baroda has been, it is not every day that it has a sovereign arrested and imprisoned in its precincts. Standing near me now is an old native of Baroda, and from all I can gather from his conversation I learn that, since the time when the death of Khunderao opened to Mulharrao a road from the prison to the throne, the gossips of the city have had no such event to enlarge upon as the drama which was enacted this morning in the vicinity of the Residency.

It is not to be supposed, however, that Mulharrao had no warning that some serious step was about to be taken by the British Government. When Colonel Pelly first went to Baroda he frankly told the Gaekwar that report coupled his name with the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. When Mr. Souter and his men went to Baroda, His Highness must have had a shrewd suspicion of the course events were taking, for he saw that not only was the Jemadar of Peons at the Residency arrested, but that similar action had been taken with regard to Salim, an Arab sowar, who had had many direct communications between the Palace and the servants at the Residency; Yeshwantrao, the notorious "go between" between Colonel Phayre and the Gaekwar; Mr. Crawley Bovey's ayah, whose nocturnal secret visits to Mulharrao have previously been alluded to; and two others; and it is also possible—for His Highness's means of obtaining information were almost unlimited—it may have come to his knowledge that one of the prisoners had made a confession which compromised him in a damaging way, while in itself it betrayed such a serious offence on the part of the confessor that Colonel Pelly thought it his duty to refuse to give him a pardon in exchange for his important revelations. Again, His Highness might have heard from his friends in Bombay of the arrival of troops from Poona; and if he did not, he could scarcely have been ignorant of their arrival at Baroda on Wednesday morning. At two o'clock in the morning, on a platform which is so seldom visited by strangers that on Tuesday evening the Parsee keeper of the refreshment-rooms was driven nearly out of his wits because he had been ordered to provide dinner for four, the fact being that one diner at his place twice in the course of a month is an event which induces him to speculate in two rupees' worth of stores and three extra bottles of beer, there was a swarm of six hundred soldiers of the 9th Native Infantry who had just arrived from Ahmedabad. Arms, brass lotahs, and bundles were all piled in all directions, and, as the morning was bitterly cold, the men resorted to different means to keep themselves warm; some walked about, or stood still and tramped their feet and clapped their hands; others huddled round fires, at the same time listening to the tales or jokes of some favourite conversationalist whose swarthy face was revealed by the flickering flames. At six o'clock in the morning the station became additionally animated, as first one train full of British troops arrived, and then another, until altogether four trains had discharged their freight of soldiers and guns upon the platform. It is certain that such an event as the arrival of these additional troops at Baroda—an event which at once increased the number of available British troops at the command of the Residency from 250 to nearly 1,500, and thus made it impossible for the Gaekwar's strength to seize any undue advantage over a weak cantonment—could not have been unknown to His Highness, and if he appreciated it at its true value he must have guessed what was about to come. On Wednesday evening, Sir Lewis Pelly was closeted in the telegraph-office for several hours, and this significant fact must have come to the ears of the Gaekwar in consequence of the following circumstance. His Highness, wishing to have a conference with the Governor-General's agent, sent in advance Bapoobace, the new Kharbaree; but as Sir Lewis was preoccupied in his consultations with the Viceroy in Calcutta, the Gaekwar had to be informed through Bapoobace that it would be impossible to have an interview that evening with the Governor-General's Agent; whereupon Mulharrao remained in his palace, and his courtiers whispered mysteriously among each other as to the events the morrow might bring forth.

Early this morning the cantonments were in a flutter of excitement. The newly-arrived troops, which had taken up their quarters on the maidan opposite the Residency, were all astir; the 9th Native Regiment marched, to the stirring music of their band, to the vicinity of the new encampment; a small party of Gaekwaree Horse, distinguishable by the red, yellow, and blue ropes which did duty as reins and ornaments to the saddlery, stood in the Residency compound; near the main gate a saluting party of the 9th Native Infantry were drawn up, and as it was their duty to present arms, make drums birr, and fifes emit a wailing sound, when officers or civilians passed in or out from the presence of Sir Lewis Pelly, they had plenty to do, in consequence of the unusual pedestrian traffic which flowed between the encampments and the Residency; a small party of the 2nd Cavalry stood behind the Residency; and here and there stood horses ready to be mounted. Outside of the Residency, and towards the native town, a number of people occupied the maidan, some on foot, and many in bullock-carriages. Altogether it required no soothsayer to affirm that something unusual was about to happen. At half-past seven, Colonel Pelly had a consultation with Colonel Jacob, the commanding officer of the station, as to the disposal of the troops. Shortly afterwards he was visited by two functionaries of the Gaekwar's—one, a lame gentleman, known as General Devine, commander of the Gaekwar's forces, and the other a Eurasian gentleman who, if I am not mistaken, is the Gaekwar's Senior Magistrate. To these Colonel Pelly intimated that on behalf of the Governor-General he had taken over the administration of affairs in the Gaekwar's State, and therefore they must be prepared to transfer their services from His Highness to the British Government. General Devine did not seem to know very well what to do at such an awkward crisis, but he at last decided upon bowing, a movement which was imitated by his companion. Colonel Pelly then introduced General Devine to Colonel Jacob—strange that two such distinguished officers should not have known each other before,—and related what had just passed. Colonel Pelly then ordered the despatch of telegrams to the Gaekwar's State bankers in Surat, Ahmedabad, and elsewhere, directing that care should be taken to protect the Gaekwar's interests, as full charge of them had been assumed by the Governor-General.

At eight o'clock it began to be rumoured among the gentlemen who were assembled at the Residency that the Gaekwar had heard of all that had taken place and determined to give himself up at the Residency. At ten minutes past eight a carriage was driven up in front of the Residency, accompanied by two shabby-looking members of the Gaekwar's Contingent. It contained Bapoobace, the lately appointed kharbaree, and a tall, spare, yellow-turbaned Mahratta named Govindrao Mama, one of the Gaekwar's notorious durbarees. Colonel Pelly, who wore his political uniform decorated with the Star of India and a medal, received them in the drawing-room of the Residency, and briefly explained the nature of certain instructions which he had received from the Viceroy. They told him that the Gaekwar had resolved upon coming to the Residency, and that he would be with Colonel Pelly in a short time. In a few minutes more, there was a bustle among the Residency servants as they caught sight of a carriage rolling quickly over the dusty highway between the city and the Residency; then the party at the gate played the usual salute, and there was a cry of "Maharajah ata!" In a few seconds more two Gaekwaree Horse galloped in front of the Residency, followed closely by a shabby-looking carriage and pair which contained the Gaekwar. While an attendant by the side of the carriage was yet bawling out the titles of His Highness, Colonel Pelly advanced to the door of the drawing-room of the Residency, and received the Gaekwar and conducted him to a sofa at the upper end of the room.

The Gaekwar is a man about five feet nine inches high, and thin. His eyes are large and afflicted with strabismus. His mouth also is large, and filled with a set of black teeth which have a startling effect when His Highness essays a smile. The first impression you receive of his character is that he is a fool, but a closer acquaintance with him shows you that his eyes can be bent upon an object in more ways than one—that, in fact, His Highness is a man of great cunning, but wanting in breadth of judgment or decision. He was dressed very simply. He wore his Mahratta turban of yellow intertwisted ropes, which was thrown well back upon his forehead; a large cloak like a dressing-gown with green flowers upon a dirty white ground, and fastened with thread of gold; and long white cotton gloves. He wore very little jewellery; all that I observed on him being a large pearl and emerald in his right ear, and a triple necklace, one string composed of pearls, another of emeralds, and the third (I think) of amethysts. The drawing-room in which he was received is a spacious one. At the top end was a couch, over which was spread a black cover, in the centre of which a design was wrought in gold of the Star of India surrounded by the legend, "Heaven's light our guide." Ranged down the room from the couch were two lines of chairs, which formed a lane. It was down this lane that Colonel Pelly conducted the Gaekwar, and when His Highness was seated on the couch on the right hand of Colonel Pelly, I noticed that in his eagerness to bend forward to listen to the Viceroy's Agent he completely obscured the full star with its chivalric legend. On the left of Colonel Pelly sat Colonel Jacob, Major Watts, Captain Jackson, General Devine, and his friend the magistrate. Mr. Richey, the Assistant Resident, was also in the room. Behind Colonel Pelly stood Bapoobace and Govindrao Mama. Out of a window in a room at the further end of the drawing-room the men of the 2nd Cavalry could be seen distinctly; while facing the drawing-room door a very good view could be obtained between the pillars of the portico, and, through the trees in the garden beyond, of the movements of the British troops, whose encampment teemed with soldiers on the alert. An interpreter named Munoobace was called, and after a pause of a few seconds, during which the Gaekwar stared eagerly at Colonel Pelly, the latter said to the interpreter:

Tell His Highness that, as I have already told the Viceroy and all my personal friends, I am really personally much obliged to His Highness for the aid he has always given me, and the cordial manner in which, since my arrival, he has conducted his affairs.

The interpreter spoke in Guzeratee, and His Highness received each part of the sentence with what I can only describe as a sound resembling a grunt. But there was no mistaking the intense earnestness of the man.

Colonel Pelly continued—I have not a single complaint to make against His Highness personally regarding matters which have transpired since I came to Baroda. I believe that he has faithfully done everything which I desired.

The Gaekwar spoke earnestly to the effect that he had always received kindness from Colonel Pelly.

Colonel Pelly continued—Tell His Highness that if I had only had to deal with affairs which have transpired since I came here, I sincerely believe I should have been able to see him through his difficulties and restore order to the administration of this State. I have acted towards His Highness with perfect good faith ever since I arrived here.

The Gaekwar again protested, in tones of great earnestness, his regard for Colonel Pelly.

Colonel Pelly—But a man cannot guide the events of his own life, and circumstances arose which, in spite of myself, compelled me to look into the past so far as the administration of this State by His Highness was concerned.

The Gaekwar protested that no one in Govindrao's line of family could be found who would be guilty of disloyalty to the British Government.

Colonel Pelly—And tell His Highness that His Excellency the Viceroy and I will do all that can be done to secure justice for him.

The Gaekwar spoke his assent.

Colonel Pelly—His Highness is aware that, about a year ago, a Commission assembled here to inquire into the state of his affairs.

The Gaekwar signified his assent.

Colonel Pelly—His Highness is further aware that two or three months ago an attempt was made to poison the representative of the British paramount power, Colonel Phayre.

The Gaekwar intimated his assent.

Colonel Pelly—Under the order of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council an inquiry was made into that case, and in the course of that inquiry the name of His Highness was brought into connection with the crime.

The Gaekwar folded his hands, and protested his innocence, repeating that none of Govindrao's family would be guilty of any form of disloyalty to the British Government.

Colonel Pelly—His Highness is further aware that immediately when I became aware that his name had been brought into connection with the crime, I took an opportunity within half-an-hour of intimating to His Highness that such was the case.

The Gaekwar assented.

Colonel Pelly—Tell His Highness that it is the desire of His Excellency the Viceroy that His Highness should have full justice, and His Highness may be assured that such shall be accorded to him.

The Gaekwar said something excitedly. What it was I could not catch, but he was very earnest, drawing quite close to Sir Lewis Pelly.

Colonel Pelly—I have an exceedingly painful duty to perform; but nevertheless it is my duty, and I must carry it out. Tell His Highness that when the investigation was concluded, all the papers were forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. Last night I received by telegram a reply from the Government of India, in consequence of which I am compelled to take certain measures.

The Gaekwar asked that this statement should be repeated, and apparently weighed every word.

Colonel Pelly—Amongst these measures is the issue of a proclamation by order of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. That proclamation is as follows in Guzerathee.

[Here the interpreter read the proclamation in Guzerathee. The Gaekwar listened attentively. Then after a pause His Highness asked that he might be allowed to employ barristers in his defence.]

Colonel Pelly—Tell His Highness that every opportunity will be afforded him to clear his character, and he may consult any law officer or barrister whom he chooses to consult. The inquiry will be a full and public one. His Highness may have every confidence in me that I will not lower my estimation of his dignity or treat him with less consideration on account of the unpleasant duty which I have this morning to perform. Although it is my duty to arrest him, tell His Highness that I shall see that he is placed in a comfortable dwelling, wherein he will be afforded every facility of consulting his legal advisers; and that he shall remain there, attended with every comfort, until the inquiry into his case shall take place with due public form.

The Gaekwar folded his hands appealingly and exclaimed that he had many enemies. His family were against him, and it seemed as if even the ground he was resting upon would cry against him. There was no one in the world in whom he could look for favour excepting God, the Viceroy and Colonel Pelly. He had told Colonel Pelly from the beginning that he was surrounded by enemies; and now he would see it was true.

Colonel Pelly—Tell His Highness that yesterday evening I would have received him, but Bapoobace met me as I was going to the telegraph office to receive my instructions from the Viceroy, and I had to remain there a considerable time.

The Gaekwar said he had intended to speak on the previous evening of the very matters which Colonel Pelly had alluded to.

Colonel Pelly—Tell His Highness that I would have been happy to receive his visit if circumstances had permitted. I am well aware of his desire to see me last night and not to shrink from this ordeal.

The Gaekwar—You need have no suspicions about me. I would have come here last night, and I come to day.

Colonel Pelly—We are all aware that His Highness has many enemies, and for that reason we shall send out our troops to-day to keep down disturbances or attacks upon his property. We shall send His Highness to the best house in camp in order that he may be safe from his enemies, and that we may see that he is treated with every consideration. One of my greatest fears is that the budmashes with which the town abounds may, when they become aware of the events of to day, think that the time has come for disorder and plunder, and if His Highness were placed in the town I do not think his person would be so safe as it will be in camp.

Colonel Jacob concurred with Colonel Pelly in thinking it advisable to place the Gaekwar within cantonments, in order that His Highness might be treated with all the leniency and courtesy which the circumstances would permit of.

Colonel Pelly (to the interpreter)—Tell His Highness that this room being under the British flag, and considering that he has come to pay me a visit here this morning, I cannot arrest him here; but with His Highness's permission I will accompany him to his own territory and there perform the necessary ceremony.

The Gaekwar wished to be arrested at once.

Colonel Pelly—Tell His Highness that I do not wish the arrest to take place in the city, as it might be exceedingly unpleasant there, and at the same time I cannot arrest him in the Residency, and if His Highness is agreeable, I shall accompany him to the verge of the British cantonments and arrest him on the confines of his own territory.

The Gaekwar repeated that he wished to be arrested there and then.

Colonel Pelly—His Highness is under the British flag, and under my roof, and I cannot arrest him here. Also tell His Highness that I am not going to "puckrao" him. That, I think, is an offensive term for the fact. I shall merely keep him under surveillance.

The Gaekwar again asked that he might be arrested where he sat.

Colonel Pelly—I am unable to deviate a single point from my orders. I think that what I propose is the best plan. I shall accompany His Highness to the limit of British cantonments, and after the last stone post has been passed, I shall say, "Your Highness, I am ordered by His Excellency the Viceroy to arrest you."

The Gaekwar once more said it was unnecessary to take all this trouble, as he wished to be arrested at once.

Colonel Pelly said it could not be done.

The Gaekwar asked him to make the inquiry into the case first, and then act according to the result.

Colonel Pelly—All I can say is that an inquiry will be made, and that neither the Viceroy nor I have the slightest wish to injure His Highness. Whether His Highness is acquitted, or otherwise, I shall have nothing to do with the inquiry. The Viceroy will undoubtedly appoint proper officers to conduct the inquiry.

The Gaekwar wanted to receive an assurance that the inquiry would be conducted by His Excellency the Viceroy and Colonel Pelly.

Colonel Pelly—Tell His Highness that as yet I have received no detailed instructions upon that point, and when I receive them I will at once inform His Highness of their nature.

The Gaekwar expressed his wish that the inquiry should be conducted by Colonel Pelly and the Viceroy.

Colonel Pelly—The inquiry will not be made by me, but, under His Excellency the Viceroy's orders, by officers quite as high in position as I am and far more competent to deal with such matters.

The Gaekwar again asked that the inquiry should be conducted by the Viceroy and Colonel Pelly.

Colonel Pelly repeated that he had no detailed instructions upon the point.

After some further conversation,

Colonel Pelly read the Viceroy's proclamation in English as follows:—

"To all whom it may concern: Be it known that whereas an attempt has been made at Baroda to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., the late Resident at the Court of His Highness Mulharrao Gaekwar, and evidence has been adduced to the effect that His Highness Mulharrao Gaekwar instigated the said attempt to administer poison to Colonel Phayre, and whereas to instigate such attempt would be a high crime against Her Majesty the Queen, and a breach of the condition of loyalty to the Crown under which Mulharrao Gaekwar is recognised as Ruler of the Baroda State; and moreover, such an attempt would be an act of hostility against the British Government, and it is necessary fully and publicly to inquire into the truth of the charge, and to afford His Highness Mulharrao Gaekwar every opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion which attaches to him; and whereas, in consequence thereof it is necessary to suspend Mulharrao Gaekwar from the exercise of power, and to make other arrangements for the administration of the Baroda State: It is hereby notified that, from this date, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council temporarily assumes the administration of the Baroda State and delegates all the powers necessary for the conduct of the administration to the Agent of the Governor-General and Special Commissioner at Baroda. The administration will be conducted, as far as possible, in accordance with the usages, customs, and laws of the country. All Sirdars, Inamdars, Zemindars and other inhabitants of Baroda territories, and all officers and persons whatsoever in the Civil and Military service of the Baroda State, or liable to be called upon for such service, are hereby required to submit to the authority of, and render obedience to, the said Agent of the Governor-General and Special Commissioner, during such time as the State may be under the administration of the British Government. In accordance with the gracious intimation made to the princes and chiefs of India that it is the desire of her Majesty the Queen that their Governments should be perpetuated, and the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, a native administration will be reëstablished in such manner as may be determined upon after the conclusion of the inquiry and after consideration of the results such inquiry may elucidate.

"By order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

"C. U. AITCHISON,

"January 14th, 1875."

After reading this proclamation, Colonel Pelly turned to Bapoobace and told him he would expect him to look to the peace of the town, for which purpose he was to communicate with the various authorities. At this moment Dr. Seward, Cantonment Magistrate and Residency Surgeon, arrived, and Colonel Pelly told him that his bungalow would be required for the accommodation of the Gaekwar, and invited him to come and stay at the Residency. Turning to Colonel Jacob, Colonel Pelly said, it would be necessary to have a strong European guard over the Maharajah. Free access to His Highness by his counsel would be permitted, but persons whom it might be inconvenient to permit to see His Highness during his period of surveillance—such, for instance, as persons suspected of having complicity in the attempt upon Colonel Phayre's life—should not of course be permitted to approach the Gaekwar. He (Colonel Pelly) would inform the officer of the guard what persons should be admitted to see His Highness and what persons should be excluded. Colonel Pelly then rose, a signal that the unpleasant interview was over. He accompanied His Highness down the room, the Gaekwar drawing his cloak tightly around him and walking with a quick shuffling gait. He explained to His Highness that he was expected to proceed to the verge of his own territory, and there be formally arrested. The Gaekwar seemed bewildered, or very reluctant to get into his carriage; but when Colonel Pelly had driven off, His Highness got in and followed, and the company whirled out of the Residency gate with considerable éclat, the musical branch of the saluting party rattling their drums and blowing their flutes as the cavalry which proceeded Colonel Pelly cantered past, and a native galloping by the side of His Highness, crying out his titles probably for the last time. A few minutes brought the party to the limits of the British cantonments on the way to the city; and just beyond a little white bridge and under the shadow of two handsome trees, the carriages were stopped, and Colonel Pelly advanced to the Gaekwar. After the exchange of a word or two the Gaekwar's carriage was wheeled round, Dr. Seward got into it, and His Highness was driven rapidly back to cantonments—a prisoner of the British Government. Few quieter or more rapid transitions from sovereignty to imprisonment have ever taken place. If we except the 9th Native Infantry, who were drawn up in line on the maidan at some distance from the road, only a few natives saw the actual ceremony of arrest take place, and probably they did not comprehend it. Accompanied by a cavalry escort, the Gaekwar was taken into Dr. Seward's house, a European guard of fifty men and an officer quickly surrounded it, and then Col. Pelly, the Assistant Resident, Mr. Richey, and other gentlemen who had attended at the ceremony, returned rapidly to the Residency.

During the forenoon, a crowd of Sirdars and other native officials assembled, with their horses and followers, in the Residency garden, and Sir Lewis Pelly explained the meaning of the Viceroy's proclamation, and spoke reassuringly of the effects of the change of Government.

The Gaekwar's place of surveillance was visited by a large number of natives during the course of the day and evening, but no one seemed to pity him.

No disturbance took place in the native town, which was well guarded by troops, while the Gaekwar's and State property was being sealed up by the officers specially appointed to perform that duty. I passed in the vicinity of the city this evening, and saw nothing more exciting than groups of men talking over the bold action which the Sirkar had performed that day in apprehending the great Maharajah.

## HIGH COURT.—16TH JANUARY.

[Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

(In the Exchequer of Pleas.)

For Examination of Witnesses.

Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Stephens and others v The Imperial Royal Azienda Assecuratrice of Trieste—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

LONG CAUSES.

1-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Pallonjee Shapoorjee v Thomas White and others—Prescot and Winter, and G. J. Mody.

249-73—Jeffereon and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Horry Bhanjee.

151-74—Mr Fletcher—Rajcoovurlal v Baldew Poorunmul—M H Khan.

338-73—M M Munshi—Thackersey Naronjee v Luxmibai, widow, —Mr Fletcher.

236-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bhugwan Crustna and others v Damodur Pandurung and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

281-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Damodur Pandurung v Bhugwan Crustna and others—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

214-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Thariabhoy Topun v Tarrachund Ramchunder—J. C Cama.

813-73—Crawford and Bell—Moongeersey Mooljee v Junnah and others—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN]

LONG CAUSES.

377-73—M H Khan—Rabeabebee, widow v Meghjee Ibrahim and another—K Morojee.

818-73—K Morojee—Duttoobhoy Ebrahim v Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed and another—M H Khan.

SHORT CAUSES.

605-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ruttonjee Cursetjee v Kharaj Wagjee.

For disposal of Judge's Summons obtained in Chambers.

9-74—Mr Fletcher—Wittoba Pandurung and another v Govind Pandoorung and another—M M Munshee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

880-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Soguncbund Sewdass v Moolchund Johanimull—P Kanargjee—Part heard.

506-73—A Framjee—Soondrabai, widow, v Chintoba Purshotum —M M Munshi

545-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Ismail and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin and Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

456-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—K. Morojee.

130-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—A drew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.

496-73—Fletcher and Smith—K ajee Meghjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

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## PROSECUTION OF CAPTAIN WOOD, AMERICAN SHIP SAGAMORE.

YESTERDAY, before the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, a Norwegian seaman, named Andrew Thornsen, charged Captain Wood of the American Ship Sagamore with assault. Mr. Turner (of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) for the defendant. The defendant pleaded not guilty. Before examining the complainant, Mr. Turner remarked to the Court that the other day, when he made an application for a summons against the Captain for assault and another for wrongful confinement, he understood His Worship to have refused the latter. His Worship observed that every wrongful confinement included assault. The complainant was then examined and deposed as follows:—

Andrew Thornsen—I am a seaman on board the American ship Sagamore. I obtained my discharge about a fortnight ago. The ship arrived in Bombay harbour on a Friday, before Christmas. It was on the 11th December. I have been mending the sails. I asked the Captain to allow me to go on shore. The Captain said he couldn't and that he would get the Consul on board. The latter came on board on the evening of the day I asked for leave. I made a complaint to the Consul, but he would not hear me. The master asked us if we would turn to, and we said no. I said we wanted to go ashore to see the magistrate. The master would not allow us to go ashore. The Consul said to keep us on bread and water for six weeks. When permission was refused we went forward. We stopped there till the evening of the next day. We did nothing. The next day the master told us to go aft again and turn to. We said we wanted to see the magistrate. We refused to turn to. The master told us to go down to the hold on Tuesday evening. I asked the Captain if I was to go down, he said "Yes, yes, go down" and struck me in the face with his fist. He also hit me by the side of the left eye with a coal shovel (mark shewn). I went down the hold. There was no ladder. The Captain took me by the back of my trousers and threw me down. I fell about 7 or 8 feet. I fell on my knees. Nine of us went down. We remained there three days, until Friday night. The ship was discharging. During these three days we got two biscuits a day and water. A watch was kept over us and we could not get out of the hold. We got away from the ship by the chain locker. I have had my discharge, but no wages.

Cross-examination by Mr Payne—This occurred on the Tuesday after we arrived—"Did the consul hear you?" He asked us what we had to say. He went to all asking them what they had to say. We wanted the Consul to give us our discharge. He said he would not give us our discharge. The Consul told us to turn to and that the Captain would keep us on bread and water until we did turn to. The master called nine of us aft. All of us, that is nine of us, refused to turn to. He asked us again to turn to and we said we wanted to see the magistrate. He spoke to Taylor first and told him to go down the hold, and Taylor went down. I was the second spoken to. I said "Have we to go down?" he said "Go down you——" and struck me. I did not refuse to go down. I don't remember whether the Captain put his hand on anybody. He struck me first. There was no ladder there. His Worship—How did Taylor get down? He jumped down. There were no stages for discharging coal. The Captain took the shovel first and then I tried to get it from him. "Do you mean to say the Captain struck you first with his fist and then with a shovel and you did not do anything?" I did nothing. My eye was bleeding. I left the hold three days after. This occurred seven or eight days after the vessel came into harbour. I made the complaint only on the 7th January. I made no complaint before that, as I was afraid I would be caught and taken back to the ship. I went up country with another and was there four days. I went eight or nine miles from here. A policeman took us into custody, brought us to Bombay in the evening, kept us in jail, and let us off next morning, when we went to the Sailors' Home. In the afternoon we went to the Consul. I went to the Consul about my wages. I did not see the Captain there. I stayed at the Sailors' Home for three days. "Why did you not complain to the magistrate during these three days?" I went to the Consul for my wages. At the end of these three days I got my discharge. I came to the magistrate nine days after I got my discharge. I did not go to the magistrate during these nine days, as I was printing my case and putting it into the papers. I told the missionary gentleman of my case. When I was struck the mate and the Captain only were present. The second mate was forward on the deck. Some of the crew, besides us nine, were present. The number of the crew is 16. The Captain told us to turn to—we refused. The Captain asked us why we did not go ashore. We said we had no chance. We made no attempt to escape. The main hatch was open. It was dusk, and we could not see one another. They were working on both sides of the ship. The other hatchways were locked. They were discharging only at the main hatchway. They had been discharging coal from Monday. I do not know whether they were discharging until Tuesday evening. Coolies were discharging the coal. Two were working on deck. The Captain, the chief mate, the second mate and the carpenter kept watch over the main hatch. I saw the Captain walking to and fro two hours at a time.

Re-examination (Taylor called)—This is the man Taylor who went down first. I saw the carpenter and the second mate standing on the night time. Mr. Turner wished

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S FRONTIER POLICY AND THE STATE OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Shere Ali has been educated in a good school for learning the successful practice of treachery. But the wonder is how Yakoob Khan could have been so infatuated as to trust himself in the power of his father. For the past four years there has been a growing estrangement between father and son. Next to the Government of India, the Ameer is indebted for his present position to his son Yakoob Khan. It was his courage and military ability that re-established the Ameer's cause when the Ameer himself was a fugitive before his enemies, and in those days there was no question but that Yakoob Khan was to succeed his father on the throne. But since then Shere Ali, with all the unreasoning passionateness of an Oriental despot, has fixed his heart upon securing the succession for a younger son, Abdoola Yan; and so long as he remains in this state of mind, Yakoob Khan has no alternative but rebellion or death. He must either remain ruler of Herat or become the victim of his father's suspicions. The politics of the East do not allow of half measures. There is no such thing as constitutional opposition to the wishes of the supreme power. If your position is such that you can be so much as suspected of hostility, and a favourable opportunity occurs, it is always held safer to remove your head from your shoulders. "Stone-dead hath no fellow" is the great guiding principle of Oriental statecraft.

The present complication is due, no doubt, to the hesitating policy of the Government of India. A stable Government in close alliance with ourselves is what we wish to see established in Cabul. This was the object Lord Mayo had in view on the occasion of his memorable interview with the Ameer at Umballa. This is the motive which induces us to interfere at all in the affairs of Cabul. There is only one way of attaining our wishes. We *must* regulate the succession to the throne. You might as well attempt to give fixity to a wave as secure peace and order in Afghanistan so long as this point is undetermined. There is no public opinion in the East which condemns rebellion on the score of morality, and in Afghanistan there are always thousands of wild and turbulent spirits who make their profit out of rapine and war, and are ever ready to array themselves under the banner of any adventurer who holds out hopes of plunder. Put the sword, or even the alliance only, of the British Government would of course give the preponderance to that scale into which they were flung. Shere Ali's enemies melted away like snow in summer before the fact of the interview at Umballa. So great indeed, at that time were the difficulties of the Ameer, and so profound was his sense of obligation for the timely aid of the British Government, that Lord Mayo might have exacted what conditions he pleased. He might have insisted that the sum of friendship of the British Government were conditional upon the succession being secured to Yakoob Khan. No agreement, however, on this vital point was come to. The Ameer is not now in any pressing need of our support, and is not, therefore, likely to listen to a proposal which runs counter to a project he passionately desires. There is, of course, the possibility that if we took a bold and decided part in the affairs of Cabul we might sooner or later be compelled to support our policy by force, and this we are not in a position to do. We could not place 30,000 men in the field. What we call our Native Army is merely an aggregation of men that could not stand the stress of the briefest campaign. And not only this. The machinery of the Army, such as it is, has fallen out of gear. The Officers are hopeless and discontented, the men have but small liking for the service, and the method of recruiting is such that if symptoms of mutiny did appear, we could not isolate it. It would rapidly leaven the whole Army. The English people may rest assured that there is no question in India of such urgency as the state of the Native Army." What this statement implies may, perhaps, be more clearly understood by the help of a few figures, taken from the last "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress of India." The established military force of British India numbers 193,065 men, of whom 128,447 are Natives, and 60,613 English. Of course, when our Correspondent says that out of this large force only 30,000 men could be put in the field, he means with due regard to the duties which have to be discharged by our troops in their permanent stations. Yet even thus the disproportion between the force nominally at our disposal and the effective force which it is estimated we could employ as an active army is enormous; and, making every allowance for the looseness of round numbers, the fact that such a guess can be hazarded by a responsible critic is startling. In contrast with this let us place the statement that the strength of Scindiah's Army amounts to 22,539 officers and men, and that of Holkar's to 28,100 Infantry and Cavalry besides Artillery. A field force of 30,000 men is dangerously inadequate in an Empire containing such feudatories, and surrounded on its land frontier by tribes and kingdoms which might at any moment become troublesome. Moreover, though our Correspondent speaks only of our Native Army, it is obvious that upon this part of our force our military power ultimately rests. Our British troops, according to the well known image, are, indeed, the steel point of the lance; but they are no more, and the point without the shaft is useless. It was, indeed, British troops which rearrested our supremacy in the mutiny; but they were only able to do so because a strong and gallant force of Sikhs, Ghoorkhas, and similar Native troops were staunch to us. If this resource ever failed us—if, according to the fear expressed by our correspondent, a disaffected spirit ever became general, we should be in the presence of a danger compared with which that of 1856 was trifling. If these apprehensions in short, be only half true, there can be no doubt whatever of the urgency of the question. Happily, according to our correspondent, the remedy is not far to seek. The difficulty is not now discerned for the first time, and the modes of dealing with it have been amply discussed. It has been accumulating for years, and if the delay has been in one respect hazardous, it has, on the other hand, placed us in a position to treat the problem effectually.

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## THE ARNIM TRIAL.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THAT Count Arnim should not be acquitted was a necessity of State. We have only to think for one moment of the condition of affairs in Germany to see that his acquittal would have brought upon the Empire troubles of the gravest character. The question to be decided by the judges was not only whether Count Arnim deserved punishment for an offence against the criminal law, but whether a party hostile to Prince Bismarck was to triumph, and whether that most necessary and most irritable statesman was to suffer such discomfiture as would drive him from office amidst the joy of his enemies, of whom many are also enemies of the Empire. This we say was the question to be decided: and its decision involved results so grave, so alarming, that even those who see in the Arnim trial nothing but the machinery for crushing a rival and confounding his friends can never have wished for the Count's acquittal. It was necessary that he should be condemned. But in any case the necessity must have taken much from the condemnation; and as a matter of fact the verdict in the Arnim affair is as much an acquittal as it possibly could be.

The accusations preferred against the Count were of the most serious nature. He an ambassador was charged with purloining despatches from the French Embassy; and it was alleged, as an aggravation of the offence that he intended to make use of the stolen papers treacherously, maliciously, and to the injury of the State. This was the charge preferred by the Government, these were the crimes which they not only established, but established in the presence of which, by their treatment of the prisoner, they declared him guilty before trial. His judges say, in effect, that he is innocent of everything but of one technical offence—that is to say, on the ground of technicality he escapes from the scope of the criminal law, but one that does not convict him of any guilty intention. The feeblest charge was that certain missing papers, of which the Count denied all knowledge, were really in the architect's possession, and were taken for his own purposes. This accusation is dismissed as untenable; there was no proof that the prisoner ever meddled with them, and the prosecution had admitted the right to search for them under the warrant. The serious charge—that, indeed, which gave nearly all its force to the whole accusation—was that certain other official papers were in the Count's possession, and that he refused to give them up on the false and untenable ground that they were of the nature of private letters and his own property. If the Court had decided against the prisoner on this head, the prosecution would have been thoroughly successful: the other two counts of the indictment were quite unimportant in comparison. But here also his Excellency is acquitted. "It is evident," said the Court, "that reprimands and admonitions are not official but private letters belonging to the recipient; while instructions and all other business communications are official, whether addressed to the ambassador or to the Embassy. If a communication contains both reprimands and instructions, the question whether such communication is official or not is decided by the consideration whether the reprimand is administered for the purpose of explaining instructions or whether the business portion of the communication only serves as a pretext for the reprimand." These considerations decide the Court that most of the papers embraced in this portion of the accusation are private papers. As to the others the presiding judge said: "When I consider the mixed nature of the rescripts in question, I cannot, under the circumstances, but arrive at the conclusion that the accused had not a right to dispose of what they were official or not." There may have been a mistake here, but no fraudulent intent. The retention of these documents taken altogether, is declared to involve no offence against the law. So far, accordingly, as the Court is concerned with the charge embracing seven rescripts and six reports on ecclesiastical affairs, the eminently official character of which was admitted by the prisoner. The public Prosecutor was charged with removing and embezzling these documents. The Court decides that the accusation of embezzlement cannot be sustained. But Count Arnim admits taking them designedly with him from Paris with a view to withdraw them from the cognizance of his Catholic successor and deposit them in the Foreign Office at Berlin. He admits arriving at Berlin with despatches in his possession on the 27th of April, 1874. He admits remaining at Berlin till the 15th of May, 1874, on which day he left for Carlsbad, taking the despatches with him. The Court cannot believe that forgetfulness accounts for his not sending the despatches to the Foreign Office, their proper place. "On the contrary, it is evident that he knew he had them in his possession, that he knew they were important, and that being engaged in a conflict with the Foreign Office and incensed at the wrong he thought was being done him for this very reason would not give them up." This rendered him amenable to the criminal law, which provides punishment for "whoever destroys, injures, or removes documents, registers, papers, or other objects officially deposited or kept apart for this purpose or officially deposited." The surrender of the despatches though by it the missing documents were restored, was only a reparation of damage done. Therefore on this head the court decided that Harry Count von Arnim, his German Majesty's Ambassador *indisponibilité* is not guilty of embezzling documents or violating the duties of his office, but that he is guilty of an offence against public order." Accordingly he is to be punished with three months' imprisonment—one month of which is to be deducted in consideration of his having undergone imprisonment in the preliminary stages of the proceedings. In short the Count's offences are declared to be for the most part offences of "indiscipline," with which a criminal court has nothing to do; where he has offended against the criminal law the offence is technical, and without guilty animus; but in a matter of such importance as the security of Government despatches an offence of that kind must not pass unpunished; therefore, so much imprisonment for the offender.

Thus we take out that it was impossible to go nearer to an acquittal, and a lighter punishment could not have been awarded without suspicion of that sort of irony which is expressed at home by "Damages one farthing." And yet it is to be hoped that it will save Prince Bismarck's dignity, and thereby avert the frightful consequences that must have followed if the prosecution had broken down utterly. However, there was never any fear of that. We have that the Count's condemnation was a State said necessity, and so assuredly it was. But the case against him was not so weak as to make any degree of condemnation scandalous. Although his offence ought never to have brought him into the dock, once there, quite enough could be proved against him to give the court fair means of averting the catastrophe of acquittal. Of these means the judges have wisely and righteously availed themselves. They could have done no more, but they might have done more and considering the tremendous influences bearing on them from all sides, it is to their honour that they did no more.

For the result of the trial is by no means a triumph for Prince Bismarck. The verdict brings a certain amount of absolute discredit on the Count's accusers. It signifies that the charges brought against him were grossly exaggerated—were such, in fact, as might properly have been kept out of a criminal court altogether. The Prince will not like that, though he can hardly threaten to resign in consequence. Moreover, the treatment to which the prisoner was subjected before trial stands compared with the verdict after trial in a most evident condemna that treatment as unjust and unwarranted as well as mean. Neither will the Prince like that. But there are humiliations which he too must bear—not without consolation. He has thousands of sympathizers both at home and abroad. We do not mean general sympathizers, for they are to be counted by millions, and rightly; but sympathizers with this attempt of a great Minister to force the machinery of criminal law into a means of "dishing" a political adversary. These will support him under whatever disgrace the verdict inflicts upon the contrivers and abettors of the *affaire Arnim*. If it be true that the prosecution, as well as the accused, intends to appeal, there will be plenty of opportunity for the expression of this sympathy, but it will probably be more guarded in future. But whether the prosecution will appeal seems to us doubtful because it looks desperate; that the prisoner will do so appears more probable, because there is some doubt as to the interpretation of the clause of the Penal Code under which he has been condemned. The question seems to be, whether in carrying away of the thirteen despatches to Carlsbad was such a "making away with" or "removal" contemplated in the clause providing for the punishment of "a public servant who designedly destroys, removes, injures, or falsifies a public document." It is suggested that the word translated "remove" may mean, and from the context seems to mean, "make away with" in the sense of destruction or final disposition. If the word is to be read in that sense, the whole charge falls to the ground. On the whole, however, we should say that the Count will be best advised to rest content with the verdict—if also Prince Bismarck can put up with it.

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| | | | £ | £ |
| Mutual ... | 40 Years | 249 | 150,140 | 4,639 |
| Queen ... | 17 ,, | 504 | 177,980 | 5,787 |
| Universal ... | 17 ,, | 292 | 190,027 | 7,016 |
| Provident Clerks ... | 34 ,, | 961 | 200,900 | 6,083 |
| Metropolitan ... | 39 ,, | 225 | 202,750 | 6,369 |
| Sovereign ... | 29 ,, | 378 | 215,189 | 7,078 |
| Alliance ... | 59 ,, | 311 | 245,675 | 7,831 |
| Commercial Union ... | 12 ,, | 401 | 279,923 | 9,814 |
| London and Lancashire ... | 12 ,, | 654 | 307,700 | 8,859 |
| Northern ... | 38 ,, | 464 | 316,353 | 10,129 |
| Law Life ... | 51 ,, | 252 | 346,795 | 12,455 |
| Scottish Equitable ... | 43 ,, | 547 | 395,479 | 11,329 |
| Positive ... | 2 ,, | 931 | 502,125 | 24,015 |

Considering the Security given to Policy-holders together with the great advantages offered to the assured ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE POSITIVE ALONE, no one taking out a Positive Policy need harbour the remotest doubt of their money being safely invested.

Some of the advantages of assuring in the Positive are as under:—

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, and invested in India, in the name of three of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust Deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any time at the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except for Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the order or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, which will be negotiable, and entitle to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—Surrender values equal to 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE AT 55 BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

| Age next Birthday. | 5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200. | 10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100. | 15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. as. p. | Rs. as. p. | Rs. as. p. | |
| 20 | 38 7 0 | 76 14 0 | 114 5 0 | 20 |
| 25 | 41 6 0 | 82 12 0 | 123 2 0 | 25 |
| 30 | 44 10 0 | 89 4 0 | 133 6 0 | 30 |
| 35 | 48 6 0 | 96 12 0 | 144 3 0 | 35 |
| 40 | 52 6 0 | 104 12 0 | 156 3 0 | 40 |
| 45 | 57 3 0 | 114 6 0 | 171 9 0 | 45 |
| 50 | 63 0 0 | 126 0 0 | 189 0 0 | 50 |
| 55 | 70 0 0 | 140 0 0 | 210 0 0 | 55 |
| 60 | 78 12 0 | 157 8 0 | 236 4 0 | 60 |

| Age next Birthday. | 20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50. | 25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40. | 30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. as. p. | Rs. as. p. | Rs. as. p. | |
| 20 | 29 12 8 | 35 11 4 | 43 8 8 | 20 |
| 25 | 32 6 8 | 38 5 4 | 47 12 0 | 25 |
| 30 | 35 5 4 | 42 11 8 | 53 3 4 | 30 |
| 35 | 39 0 8 | 46 14 8 | 58 11 0 | 35 |
| 40 | 43 4 0 | 51 7 4 | 64 13 4 | 40 |
| 45 | 48 3 4 | 57 10 0 | 72 1 8 | 45 |
| 50 | 54 2 0 | 64 15 0 | 80 9 4 | 50 |
| 55 | 61 8 0 | 73 6 8 | 91 10 0 | 55 |
| 60 | 70 8 0 | 84 4 0 | 105 5 0 | 60 |

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS examined by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..... £ 76,925
Do. 1862..... £90,690
Do. 1872..... £816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| Age next Birthday. | For the whole term of Life. With Profits. | For the whole term of Life. Without Profits. | For a limited number of Years. One year. | For a limited number of Years. Seven years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | 21 1 | 22 0 |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | 23 2 | 24 10 |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 26 1 | 27 5 |
| 35 | 48 6 | 39 8 | 28 10 | 29 10 |

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th December, 1873.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,846 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £35,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Office of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
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A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

## INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

*For EUROPEAN and NATIVE Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY, IN INDIA OR EUROPE.*

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The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, in or near Bombay at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment. E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADJURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.

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For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

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FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive of Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .....Rs. | 10,000,000 |
| THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,, | 2,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... ,, | 3,000,000 |
| THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... ,, | 2,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .....Rs. | 2,000,000 |
| THE REINISH & WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,, | 3,000,000 |
| THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... ,, | 4,500,000 |
| THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... ,, | 2,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... ,, | 3,000,000 |
| THE NEUCE ATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... ,, | 2,000,000 |

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCREIFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Prospectuses in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium.....£ 710,388
Second ditto ..... £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will